

CONTROLLING LAWLESSNESS IN GEORGIA.

In his recent message to the Georgia legislature Gov. Dorsey presented a plan for state control of lynchings which reminds one of Pennsylvania's solution of her peculiar criminal problem some years ago.

THE QUAKER STATE'S EXPERIENCE.

For many years the mining districts of Pennsylvania contained plague-spots of crime unequalled in the country except in a few mining fields of the far west. Murder was a common occurrence. County governments were terrorized. It was more than any man's life was worth to attempt to bring known criminals to justice.

The situation was met, and controlled, by the organization of a state police force, some of whose achievements have been told by Katherine Mayo in her book "Justice for All." Brought from other sections of the state, these men were free from local bias, and the severity of their simple loyalty to duty, which cost some their lives and put many of them in deadly peril, as a record of every-day heroism of which America may well be proud.

STATE CONTROL FOR GEORGIA.

Gov. Dorsey's plan applies to Southern problems this principle of state control of local crime. Frankly admitting that if the state does not suppress mob violence the nation will, he urges Georgia to take the matter into her own hands. He asks authority for the governor to intervene when mob violence threatens, without waiting for local authorities to request help; for the state to be authorized, in case of lawlessness, to ascertain whether or not the local authorities did their utmost to prevent the crime, and to immediately remove them if found derelict; for a special grand jury, drawn from the state at large, to investigate the crime and return indictments to the traverse jury, also drawn from the entire state, which shall try the cases in a suitable locality; and for power to collect the cost of these proceedings from the county in which the crime occurred, unless it be shown both officers and citizens did their utmost to uphold the law in which case the state should pay the cost.

PREVENTING MOB ACTION.

Meanwhile, one notes that in Savannah, Georgia, two policemen and a mayor can handle a situation of very ugly possibilities. After a fight between white and colored workmen in which several white men were cut, the mob spirit mounted dangerously; but a couple of patrolmen, with cool courage, landed their prisoners safely in jail, where they safely remained after the mayor, who declared that he was unsuited for mob violence, won spoke for a law-abiding community who might attempt to tarnish the city's honor that they would do so at the risk of their lives.

A GEORGIA COURT.

Two white men have recently been convicted in the Crisp county court for crimes against Negroes. One was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder; and one to several years in prison for criminal assault upon a colored woman.

PACE AND HANDY'S LATEST SONG SUCCESS.

"A Good Man Nowadays is Hard to Find." A Chicago hit. A New York hit. Piano copies 15 cents by mail. Orchestration 25 cents.

SECOND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Proclaimed by National Colored Liberty Congress at Nation's Capital and entered in the records of The Government.

Washington, D. C., July 6, 1918. A second Declaration of Independence was enunciated and entered in the records of the U. S. Congress at the end of last week. This is the consensus of opinion among thoughtful Washingtonians who heard the petition to the Government read at the closing one of the five public mass meetings of the National Colored Liberty Congress, who have read the document as printed in the Congressional Record of June 29th.

Like the first Declaration, this one was the creation of a delegated assembly, a citizens congress with a national membership. The Liberty Congress was composed of 115 delegates from 29 states and the District of Columbia, men and women, protesting injustice and tyranny, responding to a call like the first one this Declaration represented the voluntary, uncompensated, sacrifice and natural feelings and yearnings of Americans for liberty and an equal share in the Rights of Man. While the Revolutionary patriots met to initiate war these race patriots met at the seat of Government when the country was in a mighty world war and without equivocation set forth the denials to their racial elements of those rights of democracy to spread which the country was avowedly taking part in a world war.

After the Board of Managers had held sessions for 2 days with Wm. Monroe Trotter as chairman, the Colored Liberty Congress convened for 6 days and 5 nights. Hubert H. Harrison of New York City was chairman, Prof. J. W. Bell of Burlington, Ky., secretary, W. H. Twine, Okla., W. E. Hostler, Tenn., and Prof. Allen W. Whaley, who had been national organizer for the Congress, vice chairman, Rev. W. C. Brown, Washington, Treasurer and Rev. A. C. Garner, Chaplain.

This National Colored Liberty Congress held mass meetings for five nights in succession with audience that filled and one night overflowed the large auditorium of the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, 14th and Corcoran Streets arousing an interest never before equalled in the National Capital according to colored leaders of thirty years' residence. Besides the many colored speakers were Rep. Martin P. Madden of Ill., and Rep. L. C. Dyer of Mo., the only white speakers. The keynote sounded by Maurice W. Spurgeon, local chairman, the first night, which echoed and re-echoed in every speech and in the petition, was that when the U. S. A. was proclaiming world-democracy as its purpose in a world war, all race and color discrimination in

Federal departments, in public places in the National Capital in Government schools in public carriers under Government control in the election of federal officials should be abolished by congress, which should also make lynching a federal crime. Wm. Monroe Trotter was elected chairman of the committee for the next session.

A COMMON GROUND.

"SIX FEET OF EARTH makes us all of one size," so runs a line in an old ditty. The rich may seem to have the key that unlocks the world's storehouse of necessities and pleasures but the poor after all are the ones who get the real enjoyment out of life. The value of a dollar is measured by the effort it took to get that dollar, and every penny spent of it must return the spender full value. The rich man may throw his money to the winds in the hope of getting that for which all men crave, contentment and true happiness, without reaping either, and so from a monetary standpoint the gulf between the two classes is very wide.

But once in a while other conditions arise—save that of death—that make them both of the same size, and just such a condition, a world-wide condition, is prevailing now. The war is the machine that has stretched the shortest, compressed the longest, swelled the leanest and sunk the fattest, until all men, at least for the duration of the war, are the same size. When the boys of every class throw off civilian garb and put on khaki they look very much alike, almost a family resemblance. Fellows from every section of the country, and from every section of the world for that matter of that, quickly establish friendly relations that need but a few days' contact to ripen into close comradeship. This is what happens in the cantonments and on the battlefields when the cause these men are offering their lives for is a common one.

And what is happening back home? Fathers and mothers, sisters and young brothers in every station in life are meeting, too, on a common ground. The rich girl who snubbed the daughter of her washwoman when she dared to recognize her on the street some months ago now is her bosom friend in the Red Cross work. Society matrons welcome in their war work clubs the presence and aid of the so-called lower class. There is a something that draws them together as sisters—in hope and sympathy now—later, perhaps in grief. Even in the matter of dress there is a tendency toward simplicity. The Red Cross does not designate silk for the rich and cotton for the poor, all must be garbed alike.

Strange indeed it will be if a new society does not emerge from this democratic spirit that is being evidenced more and more as the war goes on, worth and not birth will determine one's standing. Society idlers, both men and women, will no longer be in the spotlight. The wearing of costly jewels and elaborate gown today is entirely out of place, and the service in on the calico dress of a mother means more to peace loving people than all the costly raiment and precious stones that can be worn. America with all her boasted democracy was slowly but surely drifting into the caste system the same as some of the older countries have, and one-eighth of the population suffered much as the serfs of Russia, the peasants of Italy, or the peons of Mexico. Over there in the thickest of the fray, where the colors of the different peoples blend into one harmonious whole where comradeship is not hindered on one's social status, where pain and suffering is shared alike, where the price to be paid for democracy is the same to rich and poor, must we look for salvation from these evils that now beset us, for when these men return to their native land they will be bigger and broader in every sense and they will judge a man not those who remained at home, because actual worth to the community. And by the color of his skin but by his of contact if nothing more will come to realize, as Robert Burns puts it, "A man's a man far a' that."

PRIVATE ARTHUR WETHERS IN TOWN.

Fresh from the conflict "over there," just back from the front line trenches, having been among the first to carry the Stars and Stripes and plant the flag on the Allied Lines, Private Arthur Wethers, a native Tennessean, whose home is at Springfield and who is a member of the famous New York Fifteenth Infantry, dropped into Nashville this week, having been sent home from France as a result of being disabled. He was gassed in several attacks and as a result, he said, the army physician declared one of his kidneys was entirely gone and he with some others was sent back to America to do patrol and guard duty in New York. Private Wethers told a Globe reporter of some of the gallantry of the American troops, that it was the Fifteenth Negro Regiment, recruited mostly from New York City that carried the Stars and Stripes and planted Old Glory on the front line trench, the first in France. On Tuesday night quite a number of Nashvilleans were gathered around Private Wethers at the Y. M. C. A. until about two a. m., while he gave them graphic descriptions not only of heroism and bravery of our boys over there, but told of the high esteem in which the English and the French held the Negro Soldier. He declared in the Army of the Allied forces there was no color line no nationality, but they were all soldiers fighting for a common cause. "I just hated to come back, I wanted to stay and fight it out. I never felt better, the thought of dying never comes to the soldier; he thinks only of winning and going 'over the top,' so whenever our command was given to advance our position, no matter how dangerous the attack might be, every man was up and to it at once. I am home on a furlough and going to see my people at Springfield. I have been a reader of the Nashville Globe and our boys from the south, many of whom are with the New York Regiment over in France, are eager for just a line of anything from home." Private Wethers did not know how long he would be kept in this country. He declared, however, he was asking the authorities to send him back to France. He would rather fight in France side by side with his comrades than to do guard duty, if the authorities thought it best.

HADLEY PARK CIRCLE CLUB.

The Hadley Park Circle Club met at the home of Mrs. A. C. Holder on Albion street. The reception rooms were artistically decorated with ferns and season flowers.

The meeting was opened with song, prayer and Scripture reading as usual, plus the roll call and response of the members. The afternoon was delightfully spent in business and social hours. After the business of the club was transacted, the following ladies tastefully rendered the selections. Instrumental, "Star of the East," Miss Selma Adams.

Reading, "Love and kindness," Mrs. A. L. Thomas.

Then while Miss Alma Holder presided at the instrument, Mrs. Kate Bradley so sweetly sang, "I belong to the King." This ended the program but the club was favored with a selection from Then the club had the pleasure of hearing some inspiring remarks by Dunbar by a visitor, Mrs. Walter Clark Mr. Buis P. Lockridge, Supt. of Mt. Zion S. S. Some of the most interesting points in his brief talk were "The coming together of the ladies in the neighborhood and benefits thereof." The grand work being carried on by our women in regard to the government, and others. After which the social pleasures were begun. The guests were served an elaborate two course menu in the attractive dining room where the club colors were most harmonizing in every way. The center ornament of ferns and roses centered on a very exquisite hand embroidered center piece. Mrs. Geo. Dodson assisted the hostess.

The visitors were Mesdames Walter Clark, Felix Mitchell-Morgan, Geo. Dodson, C. C. Davis and Mr. Buis P. Lockridge.

The club adjourned to meet with Mrs. John H. L. Haynes, 2507 Hefferman street, July 25.

Mrs. Wm. E. Johnson, 710 26, Ave. N. Nashville.

MR. AND MRS. LEMUEL D. GORDAN AT DINNER.

Mr. and Mrs. Doss Gordon No. 2 Howland Ave., Portia, Mich. entertained their son, Mr. Lemuel D. Gordon and wife, formerly Miss Ethel H. Wade of Nashville, Tenn., with a six o'clock dinner on Wednesday night. Those who enjoyed Mr. and Mrs. Gordon's hospitality were, Mr. and Mrs. Lofton, Mrs. Daisy New, Mrs. Rev. Foster, Mr. Will Cowan, Mr. Lesli Cowan, Rev. Gunter, Rev. Delain, Mrs. Maggie Manning, Rollins, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Doss Gordon, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Doss Gordon. A four course menu was served.

MR. AND MRS. SMITH ENTERTAIN.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Smith gave a dinner in honor of their friend, Mrs. Sadie Boone, who was visiting me from Chicago, Ill., the 4 of July. Mrs. Boone being popular in society, many entertainments have been given for her. She is a hair dresser and an artist and a music teacher. She is now in St. Louis, will leave for Chicago, Friday week. Those seated at the table with her was Mr. Albert Malone, Robbie Mal Malone, Mrs. Pearl Malone, Cecil Cason, Frank Smart, Mrs. Maggie Dowles, Mr. Albert Williams, Mrs. Lucy Smart, Mrs. Jennie Williams, also her father, Mr. Williams Blanton, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Smart.

We had a delightful and joyful time, the table was beautifully decorated with sweet peas and red and white roses. A three course menu was served. Dancing and games were the features for the evening.

MISS PHILLIPS OF NASHVILLE A POPULAR VISITOR.

St. Louis, Mo., July 18. Miss Lady Emma Louise Phillips of Nashville, Tenn., is in the city as house guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Stewart. Mrs. W. J. Stewart and Mrs. I. C. James are her sisters and Dr. C. H. Phillips Jr. is her brother. She is dividing the time with her relatives. Luncheons, picnics, automobile rides and movie parties are being given in her honor by her many friends and it is reported she is having a grand time.

Miss Phillips in accordance with many requests, has given several song recitals at a few critical musical clubs and her voice of pleasing tones and sweetness has won for her many friends and admirers. Miss Phillips possesses an artistic personality. Her charming and affable manner has greatly endeared her to St. Louis generally and the numerous courtesies indicate that she is regarded as the most popular visitor during the current social season. It is understood she has yielded to the urgent request of friends who are looking after social comforts, and will prolong her visit for several weeks.

IN HONOR OF MESDAMES EWING P. GOWER.

Miss Bettie Evans entertained at dinner Thursday in honor of several Mary L. Ewing of Indianapolis, Ind., and Mrs. Katie Gover of Tuskegee at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bowen, 16th Ave. N.

The dining room was beautifully decorated. A delicious six course menu was served. Those to enjoy the hospitality of Miss Evans were Mesdames Jas. Bowen, Mary L. Ewing, Katie Gover, Wm. Silvers, Luella and Miss Sadie Lyerson. After dinner Miss Evans presented to Miss Lyerson a beautiful gold pin as a graduating present, she being a member of the Normal Graduating class of State Normal.

OFF TO THE WINDY CITY.

Miss Annie C. Russell accompanied by her cousin, Mrs. Alvin Boardenheimer left the city last Thursday night on an extended trip. They will be gone for thirty days and while away they will visit relatives in Chicago, Ill., and Sandusky, Ohio. They will also visit the worlds famed Niagara falls.

MR. W. L. MILLER IMPROVING.

Mr. W. L. Miller our editor who has been quite ill for the last few months is improving. This is gratifying news to his friends who are interested in him and are wishing for him an early recovery. Mr. Miller is at Hot Springs, Ark., where he is taking special treatment and baths.

SOLDIER AND SAILOR INSURANCE

So far more than 3,000,000,000 Government checks have been set out by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, most of which were for allotments and allowances to the families and dependents of the enlisted men in the Army and Navy. The total

THE MISSIONARY BAPTISTS OF THE CITY and VICINITY

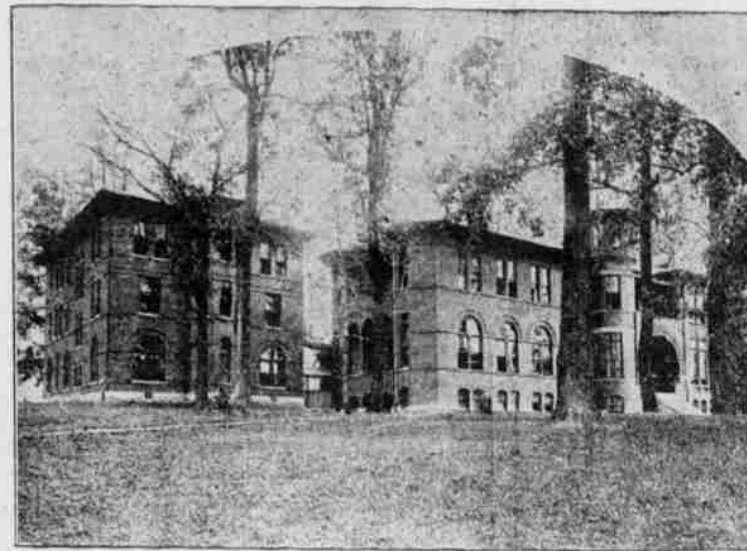
will celebrate

NASHVILLE DAY

at the

National Baptist Theological and

Training Seminary



THE THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SEMINARY
All roads lead to the National Baptist Seminary

SUNDAY,
JULY 28,
1918

Let us all pull steadily together



DR. R. H. BOYD,
The Great Old Pioneer whom God used
to give the Negro Baptist this school

The pastors of the city have agreed with the members of the Educational Board to select this day and date as the time when Baptists and ministers from everywhere throughout the city and state will be called upon and expected to be present and take an active part in our Educational Rally and Gospel Jubilee that will be held for the benefit of the great National School. Bro. Pastors, Ministers, Sisters and Brothers, we have named this Nashville Day and that of itself means much to you. It is therefore imperative that you be at this great religious meeting for your representation and honor as a Baptist denomination are at stake. Don't allow yourself to make a failure by permitting something false to get in your way and keep you from this meeting. We must not permit the Lord's Banner to trail in the dust nor the staff to even touch the ground, but we must hold it high so man may read the inscription there upon, One Lord, One Faith, and One Baptism as he runs. Great preparations are being mapped out so as to have one of the greatest meetings ever held in Nashville. Your pastor is on the program, come and hear him speak. All Baptist Churches and pastors are asked to dispense with their services at the church at 11 o'clock and be at the Educational Rally which will be held on the campus and in the buildings of the National Baptist Theological and Training Seminary which will begin at 11 o'clock a. m. sharp.

The following pastors have agreed to close down their services at their churches at 11 o'clock and have their members and congregation present at the Seminary:

St. John Baptist Church	Dr. W. H. Whittaker, pastor
Pleasant Green Baptist Church	Dr. J. C. Fields, pastor
Mt. Olive Baptist Church	Dr. C. H. Clark, pastor
Third Avenue Baptist Church	Dr. J. L. Harding, pastor
North Sixth Street Baptist Church	Dr. J. T. Tunstall, pastor
Fifteenth Avenue Baptist Church	Dr. W. A. Porter, pastor
Mt. Zion Baptist Church	Dr. J. A. Brown, pastor
Tabernacle Baptist Church	Dr. H. M. Burns, pastor

We also ask the following pastors and churches to join in the agreement of the above named pastors and churches.

Second Baptist Church	Dr. G. B. Taylor, pastor
New Hope Baptist Church	Dr. J. C. Harding, pastor
Eighth Street Baptist Church	Dr. J. N. O. Alexander, pastor
Mt. Nebo Baptist Church	Dr. H. A. Alfred, pastor
First Baptist Church, East Nashville	Dr. W. S. Ellington, pastor
North First Street	Dr. S. S. Stuberfield, pastor
Mt. Bethel	Dr. D. A. Weakley, pastor
Shiloh Baptist Church	Dr. C. C. Roland, pastor
Pilgrim Emmanuel Baptist Church	Dr. A. Phillips, pastor
Mt. Gilead Baptist Church	Dr. N. T. Stoner, pastor
Ewing Avenue Baptist Church	Dr. R. A. Alexander, pastor
Hopewell Baptist Church	Rev. J. Moore, pastor

With the Women's City Union all B. Y. P. U.'s and Sunday schools. This mighty Baptist army extends a cordial invitation to each and every one of the citizens of the city of Nashville to be present with us on that day and help us raise money for our much needed school.

Among the number who are expected to be present from other cities are Rev. C. H. Evans, Wm. McCord, Rev. T. A. Brown, Dr. A. C. Kennon and Mrs. D. A. Ferguson of Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Dr. J. A. Moore and Wm. Taylor of Clarksville; Dr. P. D. Dennis of Guthrie, Ky., and others. Dr. C. H. Clark will preach at 11 o'clock. Short talks by the different pastors. Music will be furnished by the one hundred voice choir under the direction of Prof. H. B. P. Johnson, National Music Director.

Each church and worker will take his collection. Announcements and benediction. Reassemble at 1:30 p. m. Devotionals and praise meeting. Music by choir. Sermon by Dr. W. S. Ellington. Short talks by Dr. R. H. Boyd and the many pastors and Christian workers. The big educational rally will be pulled off at 4:30 p. m. At this hour each church and worker is called upon to do their very best financially. Benediction. You will be shown through each building and see for yourself what a splendid piece of property you have.

DR. J. L. HARDING, Educational Secretary.
DR. H. M. BURNS, Master of Ceremonies.

DIRECTIONS TO THE SCHOOL:—
Take the Fatherland St., car, got off at 7th St., walk 3 blocks South.

disbursements of the bureau up to June 10 were more than \$98,000,000, of which \$97,000,000 was for allotments and allowances.

More than \$50,000 checks a month are sent out approximately 35,000 being mailed out every day. The first checks for the June allotments will be sent out on July 1, just as the first May payments began on June 1. Relatives and dependents of the insured men should remember that the payments for any month can not be mailed out sooner than the first day of the succeeding month.

BREAD WITHOUT SUGAR.

A method of making bread with neither sugar nor malt has been worked out by a milling company of Kansas City, according to the Bakers' Helper. This process uses germ middlings, which are ordinarily sold for

with 100 pounds of flour, placed in a vases and lealed with water. After it has stood for a short time the residuum is strained out and the water is used in making up the dough, adding as much more water as is necessary. Sponge made in this way without the use of sugar or malt shows an increased expansion with a loaf of fine texture and exceptional flavor, a trifle whiter than when sugar is used in baking. The process has been perfected in the milling company's laboratory, and is now being applied commercially. Another process consists of taking 5 per cent of the flour to be used in the bread batch and letting it stand for several hours in five times its volume of water, at a uniform temperature of 150 degrees. This makes sugar unnecessary, but does not dispense with the desirability of using malt.

THE SOLDIER'S CHANCES.

Great as the danger and large as the losses in the aggregate, the individual soldier has plenty of chances of coming out of the war unscathed, or at least not badly injured.

Based on the mortality statistics of the allied armies, a soldier's chances are as follows:

Twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.

Forty-nine chances of recovering from wounds to one chance of dying from them.

One chance in 500 of losing a limb. Will live five years longer because of physical training, is freer from disease in the Army than in civil life, and has better medical care at the front than at home.

to every 10 from bullets. For those of our fighting men who do not escape scatheless, the Government under the soldier and sailor insurance law gives protection to the wounded and their dependents and to the families and dependents of those who make the supreme sacrifice for their country.

LET POTATOES FIGHT

They Save Wheat.
When you eat potatoes
don't eat



U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION